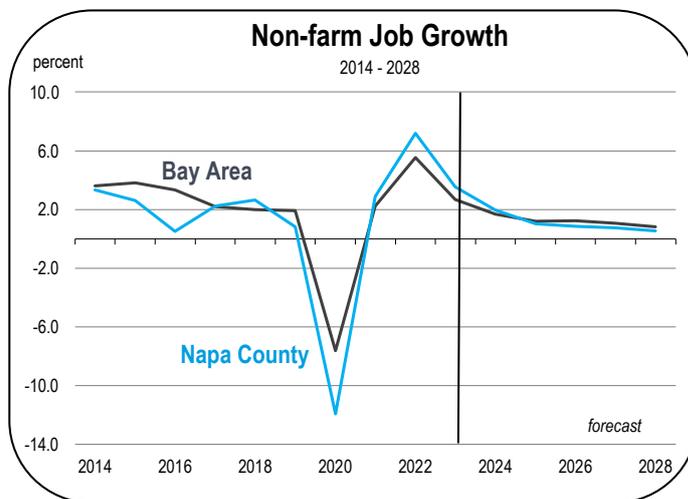


Napa County Economic Forecast

Forecast Summary

- In 2022 Napa County employment expanded by 7.3 percent over the previous year with the addition of 5,350 jobs.
- Employment is on pace in 2023 to add 2,700 more jobs, representing annual growth of 3.5 percent. This will bring total employment in the county to over 81,000 jobs, surpassing the pre-pandemic peak for the first time.
- Employment gains in 2022 were largest in leisure services and manufacturing. The county will again see the most job gains in this sector in 2023.
- Wine grape production increased 9 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. Due to substantial increases in the prices of all grape varieties, the total value of the wine crop was \$891 million, a 20 percent increase over the 2021 value. Wine grape production in 2023 is estimated to increase 14 percent over the 2022 crush due to ideal weather conditions during the harvest season.
- The Napa County unemployment rate averaged 3.2 percent in 2022. It is forecast to average 3.4 percent in 2023 and 3.3 percent over the forecast period.
- The county's population is expected to decline over the forecast period.
- 21 percent fewer homes will be built between 2023 and 2028 than were constructed during the previous five years where many of those permitted homes were fire rebuilds. There are few large projects in the construction pipelines of Napa or American Canyon.
- Home prices appreciated sharply in 2022 by 11 percent to a median selling value of almost \$942,000. Home values in 2023 are on pace to fall 10.3 percent in 2023 to \$844,000.



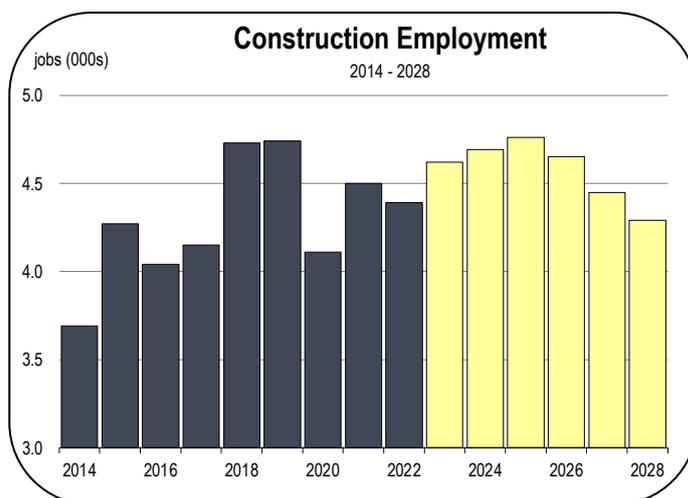
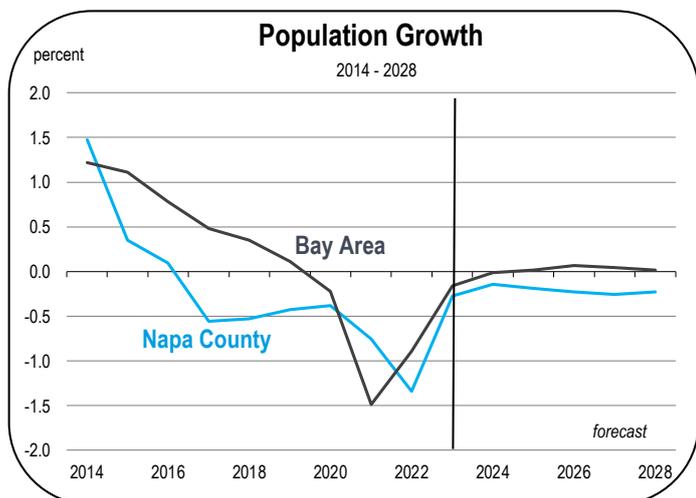
- Homes in Napa County are more affordable than other parts of the Bay Area, but because new home production has been scarce, increasing unaffordability of housing will characterize the Napa County housing market over the forecast.

Job Growth

- Total employment in Napa County expanded 7.3 percent in 2022 and is expected to increase 3.5 percent in 2023.
- Between 2024 and 2028, employment growth will average 1.1 percent per year, a rate comparable to the employment growth forecast for the broader Bay Area labor market.

Construction Employment

- Employment in construction fell 2.4 percent during 2022 with the loss of 100 jobs. This is largely attributable to the difficulty in hiring skilled employment throughout the Bay Area.

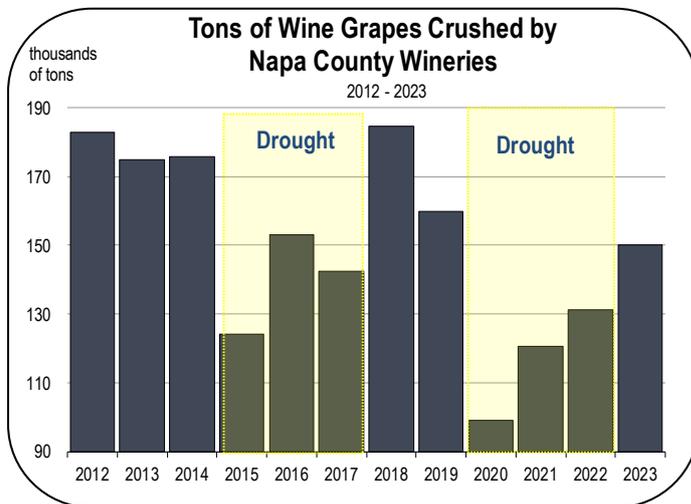


Napa County Economic Forecast

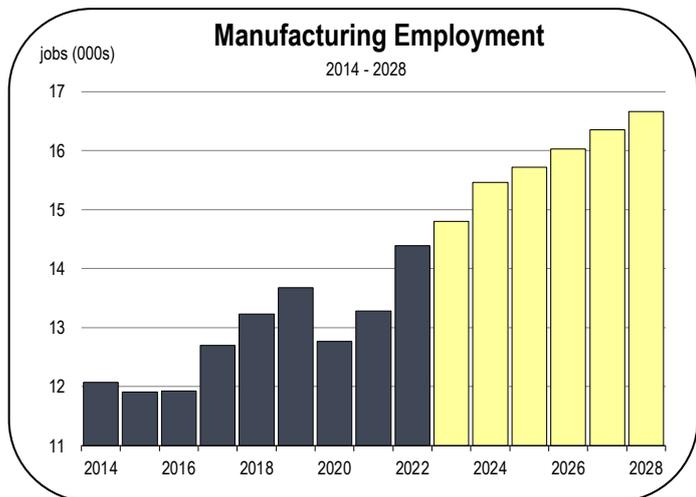
- Employment is on pace to expand 5.2 percent in 2023 with the addition of 230 new jobs. In 2024 the expansion will peak with 75 more jobs, representing a 1.6 percent increase. However, as the fire rebuilds effort winds down, and new housing production will be reduced over the next five years, construction employment is forecast to decline 1.4 percent per year between 2024-2028 downsizing by an estimated 330 jobs.
- The extent of new non-residential building or renovations that is forecast will not require an expansion in the construction workforce.

Manufacturing Employment

- Wineries employ 12,100 workers and account for 82 percent of all manufacturing jobs in Napa County. Beverage manufacturing dominates all goods production in the county.
- Wineries produced 131,144 tons of wine grapes in 2022. Production was up 9 percent, from 2021. Production in 2023 is estimated at 150,000 tons, a 14 percent increase over the 2022 crush.
- The total value of the 2022 wine grape crop was \$891 million, representing a 20 percent increase over the 2021 wine grape crop value. This sharp increase can be attributed to substantial increases in the prices of all grape varieties.
- Cabernet Sauvignon’s average price per ton was more than \$8,800 while Chardonnay’s price per ton reached \$3,355 and Merlot’s, about \$4,530. The three varieties accounted for nearly 74% of the county’s wine grape acreage.
- With production higher in 2022, employment in manufacturing rose 8.4 percent, generating 1,110 new jobs.

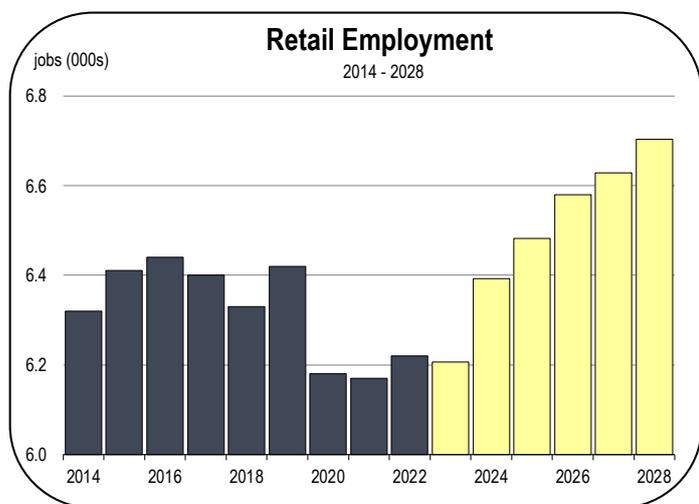


- The harvest of 2023 from August to October had ideal weather according to Napa Valley grape growers. Warm to mild weather led to a smoother and unrushed harvest that might otherwise be expedited to avoid windy or rainy conditions. Overall, the increase in vine health from a wet 2023 winter is yielding more typically sized clusters in many varietals.
- The pace of job creation during the first 8 months of 2023 will generate 400+ manufacturing jobs for the year, as wine grape volume is expected to increase again.
- The higher production levels are forecast to generate a 4 to 5 percent increase in beverage manufacturing jobs in 2024. Over the longer 2024 to 2028 period, employment rises by an average 2.4 percent pace per year.



| Average Prices Grape Varietal | dollars per ton | percent change from 2021 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Cabernet Sauvignon | 8,819 | 9.1 |
| Pinot Noir | 2,815 | 6.8 |
| Merlot | 4,527 | 12.3 |
| Primitivo | 4,221 | -4.8 |
| Syrah | 4,659 | 7.1 |
| Chardonnay | 3,555 | 9.6 |
| Sauvignon Blanc | 2,930 | 11.2 |

Napa County Economic Forecast

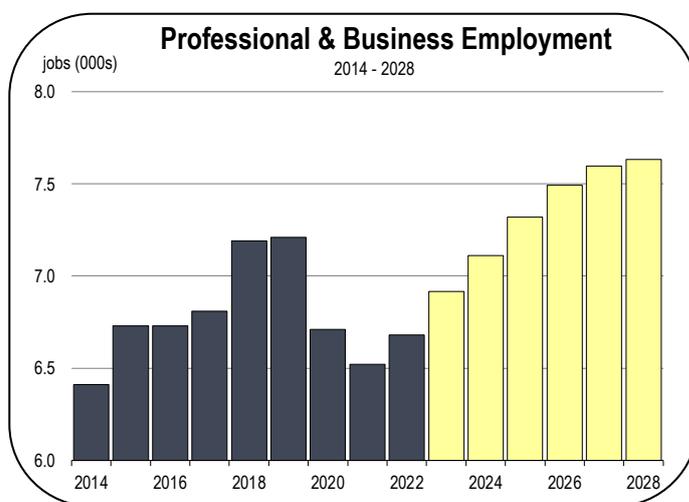
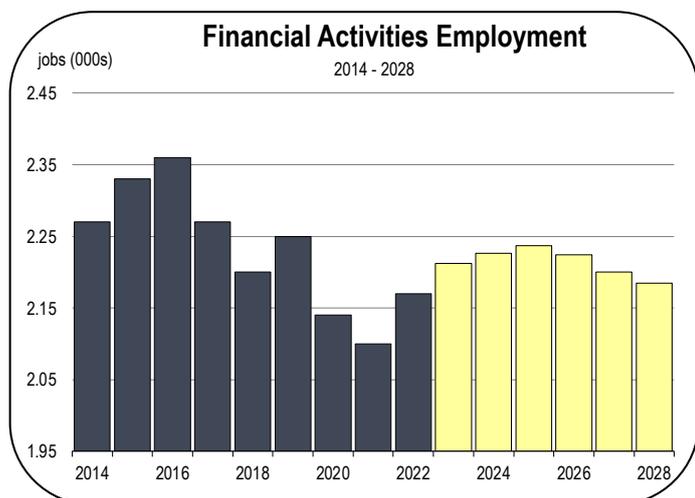


Retail Trade Employment

- Total retail trade employment increased 0.8 percent in 2022 but will decline 0.2 percent in 2023.
- Employment in retail will increase over the forecast despite rising automation in retail stores and the accelerating transition to online shopping. In 2024, 185 jobs will be added representing job growth of 3 percent. Another 300 jobs will be added between 2025-2028.

Financial Activities Employment

- The financial activities industry is largely comprised of real estate firms, banks, and insurance firms.
- There was an uptick in the formation of financial sector jobs during 2022 with 70 new jobs representing 3.3 percent growth over the employment level in 2021. Continued growth is being observed in 2023 with the sector on pace to increase employment 2 percent with 50 new jobs. Over time however, the trajectory of employment is expected to resume the consolidating trend in place since 2017. This consolidation will be moderate over the forecast period and is expected to be more significant in the long run.



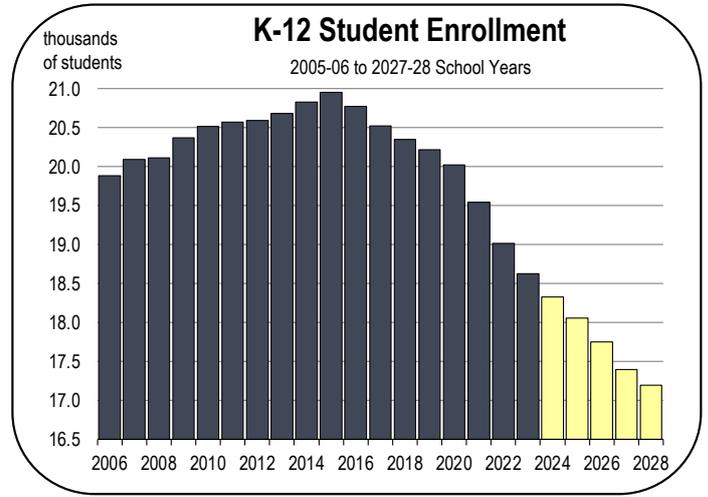
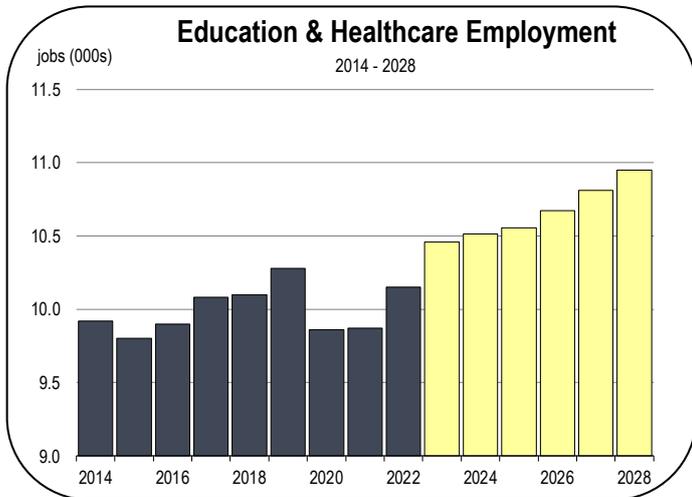
Professional and Business Services Employment

- The professional and business services industry includes a diverse array of subsectors including professional, technical, and scientific consulting, managerial services, administrative services, and building maintenance.
- Employment in the broad sector increased 2.5 percent in 2022, accounting for 160 jobs. The sector is on pace to add 240 jobs in 2023, representing 5.6 percent growth. Continued annual average job growth of 2.0 percent is expected creating 700 new jobs between 2024 and 2028.
- Professional services will represent much of the growth in employment opportunities in the future, not only in Napa County but in the entire state.
- Over the long term, growth is expected to be strongest in engineering and technology consulting.

Private Education and Healthcare Employment

- Healthcare employment rose 2.8 percent in 2022, adding 280 jobs to the Napa County labor market. The sector is on pace to increase 3.0 percent in 2023 with the addition of 300 new jobs.
- Providence Queen of the Valley Medical Center is the largest private hospital in the County with 198 beds and 1,209 employees. The largest facility is Napa State Hospital with 1,244 beds. It receives disabled patients, mostly with mental illnesses including individuals who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity in criminal cases.
- The outlook for the remainder of the forecast period is for moderate growth averaging 0.9 percent annually between 2024-2028 as the industry looks to cover open positions that have remained unfilled due to scant labor force availability.

Napa County Economic Forecast

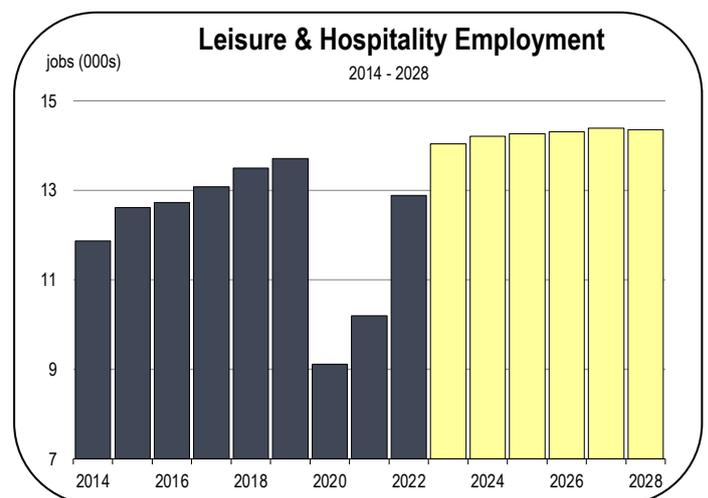
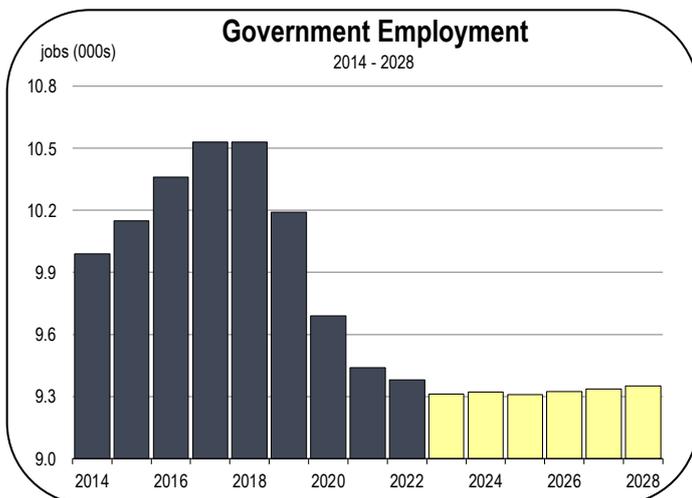


Government Employment

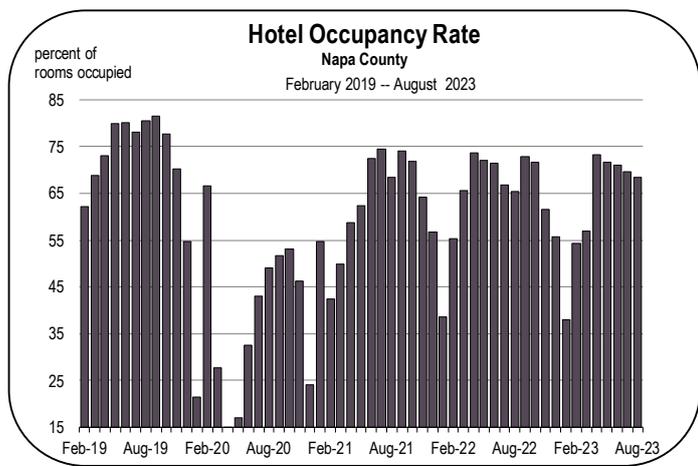
- Recovery of public sector employment has been absent in Napa County since 2019.
- 60 jobs were lost in 2022, and the sector is on pace to lose another 70 jobs in 2023. Employment is expected to marginally rise over the forecast filling 40 more jobs over the forecast period, but pre-pandemic levels are not expected.
- Napa Valley college is a public community college and employs 825 staff and faculty. Enrollment for the Fall of 2022 was 4,931.
- The largest public employer is Napa State Hospital with 2,355 workers. The hospital population was last reported at 1,267.
- The sharp decline in K-12 school enrollment since 2016 has reduced the need to staff public schools and administration. This decline is forecast for the rest of the decade.

Leisure and Hospitality Employment

- Employment in the industry surged 26.3 percent in 2022 with 2,700 new jobs. This brought employment in the sector to a record level. Job growth is continuing in 2023 with 1,150 more jobs expected representing an 8.9 percent increase. Job gains will moderate over the forecast period with the average annual growth rate expected to be 0.5 percent between 2024-2028 resulting in 300 new jobs.
- Tourism is a large contributor to the Napa County economy, and tourism has bounced back sharply since the pandemic. Total hotel revenue in Napa County in 2022 hit a new high of \$573 million, up 29 percent compared to 2021. Occupancy also rose to a three-year high of 63.6 percent in 2022.
- Visit Napa Valley expects an uptick in travelers from international markets, including Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and Canada. According to Visit California, international visitation to California is expected to increase 26 percent in 2023 compared to 2022. This surge in travel is benefiting the dining, drinking, and recreation sectors of Napa County.



Napa County Economic Forecast

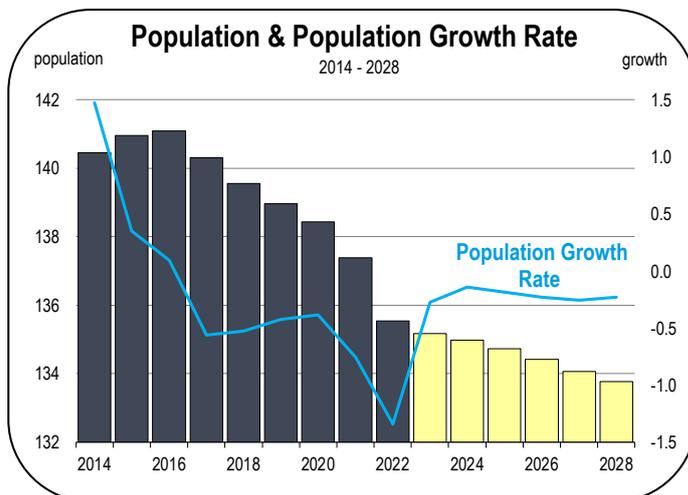


- Wine sales and wine tourism appear to be principal beneficiaries, evidenced by the rebound in visitor industry employment throughout the wine region in the North Bay. However, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that there are nearly 2 million job openings in the leisure and hospitality sectors, indicating that hiring and retaining workers will continue to be the industry’s chief challenge.
- Visit Napa Valley also reports that Average Daily Rate (ADR) for a hotel stay was up 42 percent in 2022 compared to 2019. This is due to Napa Valley’s high ratio of luxury lodging (50 percent of total lodging in Napa Valley, compared with 11 percent statewide), combined with a relatively small supply (5,700 hotel rooms) means that the destination continues to command a high overall ADR.
- The unusually rainy winter impacted visitation to Napa Valley. Occupancy and ADR were slightly down in March 2023 compared to March 2022.
- March 2023, which had 16 days of rain, saw a 26 percent decrease in foot traffic at the Napa Valley Welcome Center compared to 2022. The positive effect of the rainfall is that after the sixth-wettest March on record over the last 129 years, Napa County is no longer experiencing drought conditions, which has long-term benefits for the region’s tourism-based economy.
- The county’s high ADR moderated in 2023. Hotel occupancy is slightly lower over the summer months of June to August, compared to year ago occupancy. ADR growth will moderate with the easing of inflation expected in 2024 and some signs of the recent record-breaking leisure travel demand now cooling.

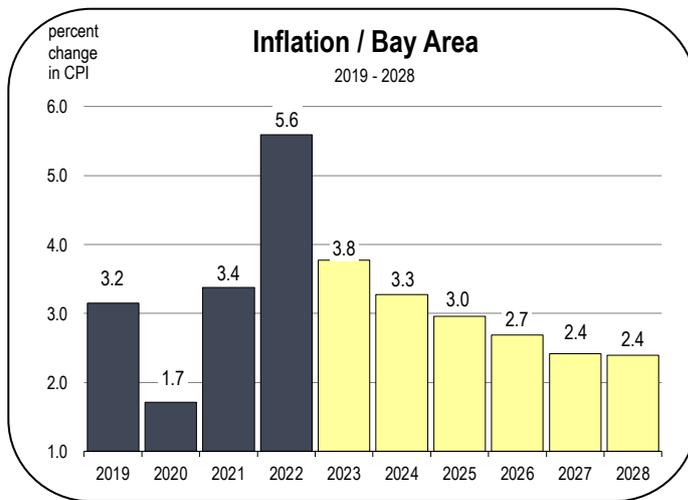
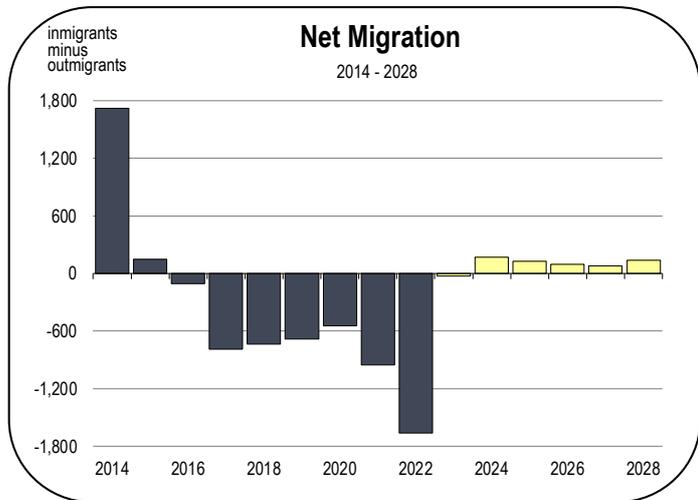


Population Growth

- Net out-migration from Napa County hit a record-high in 2022 when more than 1,500 net residents left the county. That number will come down to virtually zero in 2023. After 8 consecutive years of net out-migration, beginning in 2024 net in-migration is forecast to turn positive throughout the forecast period and beyond.
- Nevertheless, the volume of people moving into Napa County will remain muted, due to (1) housing cost, (2) housing availability, and (3) limited job opportunity.
- Net in-migration will not contribute to population growth as the aging population of Napa County is gradually reducing the birth rate, and the annual number of deaths have begun to outnumber annual births. The negative natural population growth will more than offset positive net in-migration over the near and long term.
- Over the next 5 years, the population declines to 133,700 residents, a level not seen since 2007-2008.



Napa County Economic Forecast



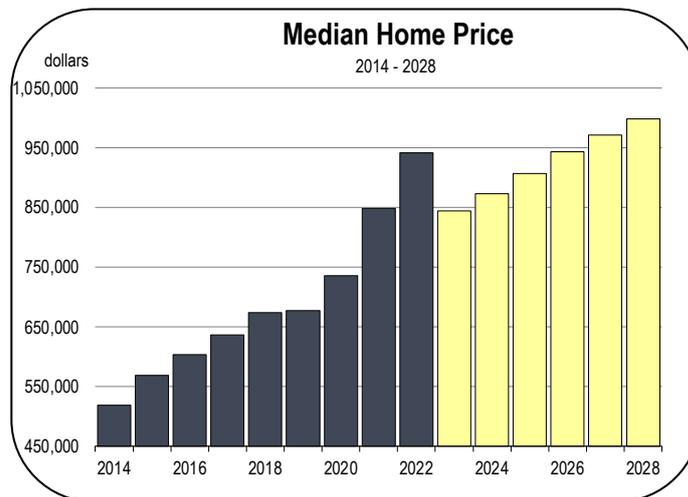
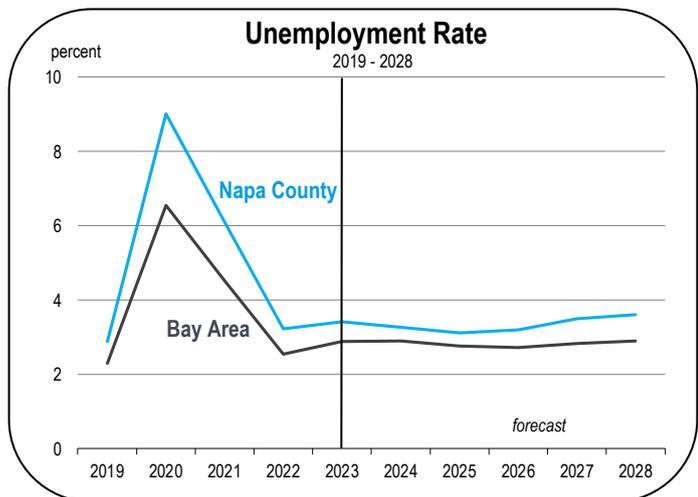
Unemployment and Inflation Rates

- The unemployment rate in Napa County averaged 3.2 percent in 2022, which above the composite rate for the Bay Area.
- An unemployment rate below 4.0 percent signifies a fully employed workforce. The unemployment rate is expected to average 3.4 percent in 2023 and 3.3 percent over the forecast period.
- Inflation soared to 5.6 percent in 2022. This was lower than the 7.9 percent inflation rate that most of California was burdened with. Bay Area inflation rates were more subdued due to housing cost reductions. Bay Area inflation will decelerate in 2023 to 3.8 percent due largely to declining energy costs, the restoration of supply chains, and stagnant housing costs.
- Ultimately, inflation reduces the purchasing power of households and negatively impacts consumer confidence, limiting the growth potential of the economy in 2023.
- The rate is forecast to continuously decelerate over the forecast period as the labor force is restored, interest rates subside, and wage inflation is contained.

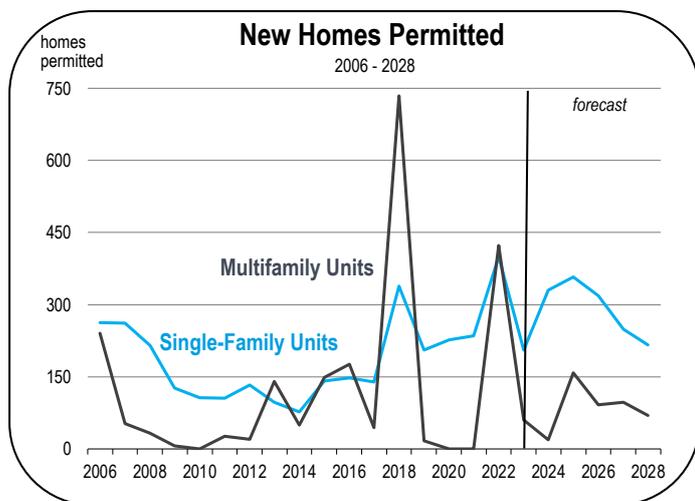
- A risk to the forecast is whether Congressional spending will subside. During 2021 and 2022, this was a principal contributor to the surge of inflation nation-wide. Another risk is whether the economic slowdown will moderate the demand for labor, leading to lower wage inflation.
- Average general inflation rates eventually decline to 3 percent again by 2024.

Home Prices and New Housing Production

- In 2022 the median home value for all homes sold in Napa County was \$941,400, up 11.0 percent over 2021.
- Interest rates rose throughout 2022 and 2023. They will remain high in 2024 and begin to moderate by 2025.
- During 2023, the value of housing has decreased 10.3 percent to \$844,000. Home price appreciation is forecast to resume in 2024 and will average 3.4 percent annually between 2024-2028 in tandem with limited growth of supply and rising Bay Area incomes.



Napa County Economic Forecast



- Homes in Napa County are more affordable than other parts of the Bay Area. Despite cooling prices in 2023, the typical family would still need to spend 35 percent of its income to afford the median priced home.
- From 2017 to 2022, an average of 460 new residential units were permitted each year in Napa County. Approximately 56 percent were single-family homes.
- Housing production is expected to average 360 homes per year from 2023 to 2028, dominated by single-family home development.
- Because housing construction is and will remain limited, affordability of housing will remain an escalating issue in Napa County, just as it has in other parts of the Bay Area.
- The volume of housing forecast over the next five years will probably be insufficient to prevent home prices from rising indefinitely.

New Development in Napa County

- Napa County has a housing share of 3,844 units to be built over the 2023 to 2031 time period. This is the allocation from the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) as a means to addressing the housing shortage in California and comply with the Regional Housing Needs Assessment from the Housing & Community Development Department of the State.
- Currently under construction is the SoCo Napa Apartment project that includes 171 units, a community garden, lounge, pool, waterfall, and two workout areas. It even has a pet spa. Rents are planned to be \$2,500 per month for one-bedroom apartments, and \$3,000 per month for a 2 bedroom unit.
- The Crawford Way Multifamily Residential Project is under review in the City of American Canyon. There are a total of 100 townhome apartment homes in 16 3-story buildings. The application was submitted in January 2023 and the project is currently under review by the City.
- Also in American Canyon is a project called the Residences at Napa Junction. This massive project for a small county is planned for 453 apartments with associated parking and amenities. The application started the process in May of 2022. As of September 2023, the project was in the process of preparing the Draft EIR.
- Napa Cove Apartments are currently under construction in American Canyon. The project is defined by 66 affordable housing units.
- The Lemos Pointe Project is underway with the development of 186 modular affordable apartment units in American Canyon. All units comply with affordability criteria. The project is currently in the grading phase.

Napa County Economic Forecast

- Most of the projects in the City of Napa are for additions to or the rehabilitation of wineries throughout the Valley. There are more than 450 wineries and 90 urban tasting rooms in a 30 mile span of the Valley.
- The Crescent is a 162 for-sale residential project on Old Sonoma Road in Napa. 154 condominiums, 8 single family detached homes and 9,575 square feet of commercial space define the project. Forty-six of the units will comply with affordability criteria, in the low-income and moderate-income categories. The project is approved and the developer plans to break ground in the first quarter of 2024.

Napa Pipe Future Vision

- Napa Pipe is the biggest development project in Napa County. The 154-acre property along the Napa River is planned to include:
 - 945 residential units
 - A new Costco
 - 50 units of senior housing
 - 150-room hotel
 - 40,000 square feet for retail space
 - 90,000 square feet of office, commercial, and light industrial space
 - 1,481,040 square feet for parks and open space
- Construction is now beginning for the 945 home development, which launches the first phase of the Napa Pipe site.



Napa Pipe Future Vision

Napa County Economic Forecast

Economic Indicators

2015-2022 History, 2023-2050 Forecast

| | Population (people) | House- holds (thousands) | Net Migration (people) | New Homes Permitted (homes) | Registered Vehicles (thousands) | Personal Income (billions) | Taxable Retail Sales (billions) | Total Taxable Sales (billions) | Real Industrial Production (billions) | Real per Capita Income (dollars) | Unemployment Rate (percent) | Real Farm Production (millions) | Inflation Rate (percent) |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 2015 | 140,955 | 49.2 | 149 | 289 | 146 | \$9.0 | \$1.9 | \$3.3 | \$3.4 | \$81,103 | 4.7 | \$702 | 1.4 |
| 2016 | 141,089 | 49.3 | -107 | 323 | 149 | \$9.5 | \$1.9 | \$3.4 | \$3.5 | \$83,174 | 4.3 | \$908 | 2.3 |
| 2017 | 140,299 | 49.4 | -791 | 183 | 148 | \$9.7 | \$2.0 | \$3.5 | \$3.4 | \$82,654 | 3.7 | \$903 | 3.0 |
| 2018 | 139,558 | 49.0 | -735 | 1,073 | 148 | \$9.7 | \$2.2 | \$3.7 | \$3.1 | \$79,830 | 3.0 | \$1,195 | 3.7 |
| 2019 | 138,965 | 49.0 | -684 | 222 | 151 | \$10.3 | \$2.2 | \$3.8 | \$3.4 | \$82,694 | 2.9 | \$1,041 | 2.9 |
| 2020 | 138,433 | 49.7 | -548 | 227 | 147 | \$11.4 | \$1.9 | \$3.4 | \$3.1 | \$89,675 | 9.0 | \$504 | 1.8 |
| 2021 | 137,386 | 49.2 | -955 | 235 | 148 | \$12.3 | \$2.4 | \$4.1 | \$3.3 | \$94,854 | 6.1 | \$788 | 4.2 |
| 2022 | 135,541 | 49.7 | -1,664 | 823 | 144 | \$13.0 | \$2.7 | \$4.6 | \$3.3 | \$95,834 | 3.2 | \$894 | 7.3 |
| 2023 | 135,169 | 50.5 | -27 | 265 | 142 | \$13.3 | \$2.7 | \$4.7 | \$3.5 | \$95,080 | 3.4 | \$1,012 | 3.8 |
| 2024 | 134,978 | 50.8 | 171 | 349 | 141 | \$14.1 | \$2.7 | \$4.9 | \$3.5 | \$97,264 | 3.3 | \$1,021 | 3.0 |
| 2025 | 134,725 | 51.1 | 129 | 516 | 141 | \$14.7 | \$2.9 | \$5.1 | \$3.6 | \$99,008 | 3.1 | \$1,053 | 2.8 |
| 2026 | 134,417 | 51.7 | 93 | 410 | 141 | \$15.3 | \$3.1 | \$5.5 | \$3.6 | \$100,655 | 3.2 | \$1,085 | 2.2 |
| 2027 | 134,070 | 52.1 | 78 | 346 | 141 | \$15.9 | \$3.3 | \$5.8 | \$3.7 | \$102,468 | 3.5 | \$1,099 | 2.2 |
| 2028 | 133,764 | 52.4 | 139 | 286 | 141 | \$16.5 | \$3.5 | \$6.2 | \$3.7 | \$104,110 | 3.6 | \$1,073 | 2.1 |
| 2029 | 133,481 | 52.7 | 176 | 311 | 141 | \$17.1 | \$3.7 | \$6.6 | \$3.7 | \$105,371 | 3.7 | \$1,123 | 2.1 |
| 2030 | 133,167 | 53.0 | 165 | 291 | 141 | \$17.7 | \$3.9 | \$6.9 | \$3.8 | \$106,511 | 3.7 | \$1,133 | 2.2 |
| 2031 | 132,877 | 53.3 | 208 | 231 | 141 | \$18.3 | \$4.0 | \$7.3 | \$3.8 | \$107,741 | 3.7 | \$1,152 | 2.1 |
| 2032 | 132,573 | 53.5 | 216 | 215 | 141 | \$18.8 | \$4.2 | \$7.6 | \$3.9 | \$108,167 | 3.6 | \$1,164 | 2.3 |
| 2033 | 132,185 | 53.8 | 148 | 200 | 142 | \$19.3 | \$4.4 | \$8.0 | \$3.9 | \$109,274 | 3.6 | \$1,173 | 1.9 |
| 2034 | 131,766 | 54.0 | 134 | 191 | 142 | \$19.9 | \$4.5 | \$8.3 | \$3.9 | \$110,538 | 3.7 | \$1,174 | 2.1 |
| 2035 | 131,310 | 54.2 | 125 | 184 | 142 | \$20.5 | \$4.7 | \$8.6 | \$4.0 | \$111,611 | 3.8 | \$1,176 | 2.2 |
| 2036 | 130,801 | 54.3 | 97 | 178 | 142 | \$21.2 | \$4.8 | \$8.9 | \$4.0 | \$112,208 | 3.9 | \$1,177 | 2.6 |
| 2037 | 130,251 | 54.5 | 75 | 172 | 143 | \$21.8 | \$5.0 | \$9.2 | \$4.0 | \$112,804 | 4.0 | \$1,178 | 2.7 |
| 2038 | 129,655 | 54.7 | 55 | 166 | 143 | \$22.5 | \$5.1 | \$9.4 | \$4.1 | \$113,771 | 4.1 | \$1,180 | 2.5 |
| 2039 | 129,034 | 54.9 | 48 | 160 | 143 | \$23.1 | \$5.2 | \$9.7 | \$4.1 | \$114,220 | 4.0 | \$1,181 | 2.7 |
| 2040 | 128,382 | 55.0 | 29 | 156 | 143 | \$23.8 | \$5.4 | \$9.9 | \$4.1 | \$115,113 | 4.2 | \$1,182 | 2.6 |
| 2041 | 127,700 | 55.2 | 18 | 151 | 143 | \$24.6 | \$5.5 | \$10.2 | \$4.2 | \$116,365 | 4.2 | \$1,184 | 2.2 |
| 2042 | 126,979 | 55.3 | 0 | 146 | 144 | \$25.3 | \$5.7 | \$10.5 | \$4.2 | \$117,718 | 4.1 | \$1,185 | 2.1 |
| 2043 | 126,235 | 55.5 | -3 | 141 | 144 | \$26.0 | \$5.9 | \$10.8 | \$4.2 | \$119,138 | 4.2 | \$1,186 | 2.0 |
| 2044 | 125,473 | 55.6 | -5 | 136 | 144 | \$26.7 | \$6.1 | \$11.2 | \$4.3 | \$120,739 | 4.2 | \$1,188 | 1.8 |
| 2045 | 124,693 | 55.8 | -3 | 133 | 144 | \$27.5 | \$6.3 | \$11.6 | \$4.3 | \$122,190 | 4.2 | \$1,189 | 1.9 |
| 2046 | 123,902 | 55.9 | 0 | 129 | 144 | \$28.2 | \$6.5 | \$12.0 | \$4.3 | \$123,490 | 4.3 | \$1,190 | 2.0 |
| 2047 | 123,114 | 56.0 | 8 | 126 | 145 | \$29.0 | \$6.7 | \$12.5 | \$4.3 | \$124,510 | 4.3 | \$1,191 | 2.2 |
| 2048 | 122,325 | 56.1 | 15 | 123 | 145 | \$29.7 | \$6.9 | \$12.9 | \$4.3 | \$125,422 | 4.3 | \$1,192 | 2.3 |
| 2049 | 121,533 | 56.3 | 18 | 120 | 145 | \$30.5 | \$7.2 | \$13.4 | \$4.4 | \$126,642 | 4.3 | \$1,193 | 2.0 |
| 2050 | 120,746 | 56.4 | 22 | 118 | 145 | \$31.3 | \$7.5 | \$13.9 | \$4.4 | \$127,754 | 4.3 | \$1,198 | 2.1 |

Employment Sectors

2015-2022 History, 2023-2050 Forecast

| | Total Wage & Salary | Farm | Construction | Manufac- turing | Transportation & Utilities | Wholesale & Retail Trade | Financial Activities | Professional Services | Information | Health & Education | Leisure | Government |
|------|------------------------|------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| | (thousands of jobs) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 75.3 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 10.2 |
| 2016 | 75.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 10.4 |
| 2017 | 77.3 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 10.5 |
| 2018 | 79.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 13.5 | 10.5 |
| 2019 | 79.9 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 13.7 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 10.3 | 13.7 | 10.2 |
| 2020 | 70.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.7 |
| 2021 | 73.0 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| 2022 | 78.4 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 9.4 |
| 2023 | 81.1 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 14.8 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 9.3 |
| 2024 | 82.7 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 9.3 |
| 2025 | 83.6 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 2.6 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 14.3 | 9.3 |
| 2026 | 84.4 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 14.3 | 9.3 |
| 2027 | 85.0 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 16.4 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 14.4 | 9.3 |
| 2028 | 85.4 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 16.7 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 9.4 |
| 2029 | 85.8 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 16.8 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 9.4 |
| 2030 | 86.4 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 17.1 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| 2031 | 86.9 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 17.3 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| 2032 | 87.2 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 17.4 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| 2033 | 87.6 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 17.6 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| 2034 | 88.1 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 17.8 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 9.4 |
| 2035 | 88.4 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 17.9 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 14.6 | 9.4 |
| 2036 | 88.7 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 12.0 | 14.6 | 9.5 |
| 2037 | 89.0 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 18.1 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 14.7 | 9.5 |
| 2038 | 89.4 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2039 | 89.6 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 18.4 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2040 | 89.9 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 18.5 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2041 | 90.2 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 18.7 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2042 | 90.5 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 18.8 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2043 | 90.8 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 19.0 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2044 | 91.1 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 9.5 |
| 2045 | 91.4 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 19.4 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 14.7 | 9.5 |
| 2046 | 91.6 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 19.5 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 9.5 |
| 2047 | 91.8 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 19.6 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 9.5 |
| 2048 | 91.9 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 19.7 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 9.5 |
| 2049 | 92.1 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 19.9 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 9.5 |
| 2050 | 92.3 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 20.0 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 9.5 |

Napa County Economic Forecast

Socioeconomic Indicators

